



SHILAP Revista de Lepidopterología

ISSN: 0300-5267

avives@eresmas.net

Sociedad Hispano-Luso-Americana de  
Lepidopterología  
España

Razowski, J.; Krüger, M.

An illustrated catalogue of the type specimens of Tortricidae in the Iziko South African Museum, Cape  
Town (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

SHILAP Revista de Lepidopterología, vol. 41, núm. 162, junio-, 2013, pp. 213-240

Sociedad Hispano-Luso-Americana de Lepidopterología  
Madrid, España

Available in: <http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=45529157003>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's homepage in redalyc.org

redalyc.org

Scientific Information System  
Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal  
Non-profit academic project, developed under the open access initiative

# An illustrated catalogue of the type specimens of Tortricidae in the Iziko South African Museum, Cape Town (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski & M. Krüger

## Abstract

The type specimens of 36 species of Tortricidae in the collection of the Iziko South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa are discussed and illustrated in colour, and illustrations of their genitalia are provided where possible. A total of 18 new combinations is proposed: *Clepsis crispata* (Meyrick, 1912), comb. n. (*Tortrix*); *Doridostoma symplecta* (Meyrick, 1910), comb. n. (*Tortrix*); *Epichoristodes adustana* (Walsingham, 1881), comb. n. (*Cacoecia*); *Epichoristodes cinerata* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Epichorista*); *Epichoristodes dorsiplagana* (Walsingham, 1881), comb. n. (*Cacoecia*); *Epichoristodes exanimata* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Epichorista*); *Epichoristodes niposema* (Meyrick, 1917), comb. n. (*Epichorista*); *Epichoristodes phalaraea* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Epichorista*); *Hectaphelia mensaria* (Meyrick, 1912), comb. n. (*Tortrix*); *Hectaphelia sporadias* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Tortrix*); *Hectaphelia vestigialis* (Meyrick, 1914), comb. n. (*Epichorista*); *Clepsis biformis* (Meyrick, 1920, comb. n. (*Tortrix*); *Nkandla macrostoma* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Cnephasia*); *Eccopsis orichlora* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Argyroplote*); *Eudemis globigera* (Meyrick, 1914), comb. n. (*Argyroplote*); *Strepsicrates sinuosa* (Meyrick, 1917), comb. n. (*Spilonota*); *Fulcrifera ocnogramma* (Meyrick, 1910), comb. n. (*Laspeyresia*); and *Fulcrifera ichthyura* (Meyrick, 1926), comb. n. (*Laspeyresia*).

Lectotypes were designated for the following 20 taxa in an effort to stabilize the nomenclature: *Pharmacis stigmatica* Meyrick, 1909; *Tortrix crispata* Meyrick, 1912; *Cacoecia heliaspis* Meyrick, 1909; *Proselena ionephela* Meyrick, 1909; *Cacoecia adustana* Walsingham, 1881; *Cacoecia dorsiplagana* Walsingham, 1881; *Tortrix biformis* Meyrick, 1920; *Lozotaenia elegans* Walsingham, 1881; *Cnephasia macrostoma* Meyrick, 1920; *Cnephasia chlorocrossa* Meyrick, 1926; *Acharneodes atrinodis* Meyrick, 1926; *Argyroplote orichlora* Meyrick, 1920; *Eccopsis fluctuatana* Walsingham, 1881; *Argyroplote globigera* Meyrick, 1914; *Dolichastis homograptus* Meyrick, 1920; *Eucosma galactitis* Meyrick, 1912; *Eucosma insolens* Meyrick, 1912; *Eucosma tenax* Meyrick, 1920; *Spilonota sinuosa* Meyrick, 1917, and *Laspeyresia ichthyura* Meyrick, 1926.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, type specimens, Iziko South African Museum, Afrotropical Region.

## An illustrated catalogue of the type specimens of Tortricidae in the Iziko South African Museum, Cape Town (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

## Resumen

Se discuten e ilustran en color los espécimenes tipo de 36 especies de Tortricidae en la colección del Iziko South African Museum, Ciudad del Cabo, Sudáfrica y se proporciona e ilustran sus genitalias donde ha sido posible. Se proponen un total de 18 nuevas combinaciones: *Clepsis crispata* (Meyrick, 1912), comb. n. (*Tortrix*); *Doridostoma symplecta* (Meyrick, 1910), comb. n. (*Tortrix*); *Epichoristodes adustana* (Walsingham, 1881), comb. n. (*Cacoecia*); *Epichoristodes cinerata* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Epichorista*); *Epichoristodes dorsiplagana* (Walsingham, 1881), comb. n. (*Cacoecia*); *Epichoristodes exanimata* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Epichorista*); *Epichoristodes niposema* (Meyrick, 1917), comb. n. (*Epichorista*); *Epichoristodes phalaraea* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Epichorista*);

*Hectaphelia mensaria* (Meyrick, 1912), comb. n. (*Tortrix*); *Hectaphelia sporadis* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Tortrix*); *Hectaphelia vestigialis* (Meyrick, 1914), comb. n. (*Epichorista*); *Clepsis bififormis* (Meyrick, 1920, comb. n. (*Tortrix*); *Nkandla macrostoma* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Cnephasia*); *Eccopsis orichlora* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (*Argyroplote*); *Eudemis globigera* (Meyrick, 1914), comb. n. (*Argyroplote*); *Strepsicrates sinuosa* (Meyrick, 1917), comb. n. (*Spilonota*); *Fulcrifera ocnogramma* (Meyrick, 1910), comb. n. (*Laspeyresia*) y *Fulcrifera ichthyura* (Meyrick, 1926), comb. n. (*Laspeyresia*).

Se han designado los Lectotipos fueron designados para las siguientes 20 taxa en un esfuerzo para estabilizar la nomenclatura: *Pharmacis stigmatica* Meyrick, 1909; *Tortrix crispata* Meyrick, 1912; *Cacoecia heliaspis* Meyrick, 1909; *Proselena ionephela* Meyrick, 1909; *Cacoecia adustana* Walsingham, 1881; *Cacoecia dorsiplagana* Walsingham, 1881; *Tortrix bififormis* Meyrick, 1920; *Lozotaenia elegans* Walsingham, 1881; *Cnephasia macrostoma* Meyrick, 1920; *Cnephasia chlorocrossa* Meyrick, 1926; *Acharneodes atrinodis* Meyrick, 1926; *Argyroplote orichlora* Meyrick, 1920; *Eccopsis fluctuatana* Walsingham, 1881; *Argyroplote globigera* Meyrick, 1914; *Dolichastis homograptia* Meyrick, 1920; *Eucosma galactitis* Meyrick, 1912; *Eucosma insolens* Meyrick, 1912; *Eucosma tenax* Meyrick, 1920; *Spilonota sinuosa* Meyrick, 1917 y *Laspeyresia ichthyura* Meyrick, 1926.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, especies tipo, Iziko South African Museum, región Afrotropical.

## Introduction

The present paper serves to complement the information detailed in RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) in that it presents, in similar format, a catalogue of the type specimens of Tortricidae preserved in the Iziko South African Museum of Cape Town; together these two contributions provide a complete account of the type material of this family held in South African collections.

Although less extensive, the Lepidoptera collection of the South African Museum is nevertheless of considerable importance, especially with regard to the exploration of the Lepidoptera fauna of southern Africa during the 19<sup>th</sup> and the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Among the approximately 500 Lepidoptera type specimens are those of 36 species of Tortricidae described by Edward Meyrick between 1909 and 1926 in a series of seven papers in the *Annals of the South African Museum*, and by Lord Walsingham in one of the pioneering contributions on South African Lepidoptera, which appeared in 1881. As with its predecessor, with this contribution we hope to make this little-known material known to a wider audience and at the same time improve our knowledge of this still comparatively little known group of moths.

## Material and methods

Label data are cited verbatim, but months of capture or eclosion are quoted in hyphenated upper case Roman numerals throughout and names of collectors appear in parentheses to ensure uniformity.

## CATALOGUE

### COCHYLINI

#### *Eugnosta stigmatica* (Meyrick, 1909) (Fig. 53)

*Pharmacis stigmatica* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **5**: 369.

*Eugnosta stigmatica*: Razowski, 1993, Acta zool. cracov., **36**: 142 (new combination, redescription). Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 340.

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Cape Col[ony], George (Wilman); *Pharmacis stigmatica* Meyr. Type; 5931.; G[enitalia slide No.] 257; genitalia slide 257 SAM 33A5; SAM-LEP-A016903. Erroneously labeled 'type' male, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Cape Town (K. H. Barnard) / Jan[uary] 1917; *Euxanthis stigmatica* Meyr.; SAM-LEP-A016904.

Comments: (i) Male and female genitalia were described and illustrated by RAZOWSKI (1993)

based on specimens from Natal. (ii) The original description was based on two specimens from Cape Colony, one from George (collected by Wilman) and the other from Cape Town, collected by Lightfoot. The latter specimen could not be traced in SAM; there is almost certainly no type material of this species in BMNH (K. Tuck, pers. comm.)

## ARCHIPINI

### *Clepsis crispata* (Meyrick, 1912), **comb. n.** (Fig. 55)

*Tortrix crispata* Meyrick, 1912, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **10**: 56.

*Tortrix crispata*: Brown, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 595 (under unplaced Tortricini).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; M'fongosi, Zulu L[and], Nov[ember] 1911 (W. E. Jones); *Tortrix crispata* Meyr.; Meyrick Det[erminavit]; 5933; G[enitalia slide No.] 243; genitalia slide 243 SAM 33 B 4; SAM-LEP-A016858.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1): Uncus broad, indistinctly concave apically; socii small; gnathos arms with small angular lobe and thorns, terminal plate small, rounded apically; valvae rather oval; sacculus weakly convex near middle, with some small thorns, slender posteriorly; lateral lobe of transtilla elongate, tapering terminad and with large spined basal process; aedeagus relatively long, simple.

Comment: The original description was based on two male specimens collected by Jones in M'fongosi, Zululand, in November 1911; the paralectotype is in the Meyrick collection in BMNH.

### *Choristoneura heliaspis* (Meyrick, 1909) (Fig. 54)

*Cacoecia heliaspis* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **5**: 349.

*Archips occidentalis*: Brown, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 128 (*Cacoecia heliaspis* synonymized).

*Choristoneura heliaspis*: Razowski, 2008, Polskie Pismo entomol., **77**(3): 247 (new combination, redescription).

Lectotype female, here designated, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; Durban, Nat[al], 27-XII-1902 (G. F. Leigh); *Cacoecia heliaspis* Meyr. type; 5947; G[enitalia slide No.] 241; SAM-LEP-A016921.

Female genitalia (Fig. 41): Papillae anales rather evenly broad medially; membranous portion of sterigma transversely plicate, posterior part forming long lateral sclerites; cestum with seven coils; signum fairly short.

Comments: (i) This species was discussed by RAZOWSKI (2008). (ii) The original description was based on two specimens from 'Natal, Durban (Leigh)'. There are two male specimens without abdomen labeled 'Durban, Natal, G. F. L[eigh]' placed under *Archips occidentalis* (Walsingham) in the Meyrick collection in BMNH, but these have not been labeled as types.

### *Doridostoma symplecta* (Meyrick, 1910), **comb. n.** (Fig. 56)

*Tortrix symplecta* Meyrick, 1910, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **5**: 412.

*Tortrix symplecta*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 595 (under unplaced Tortricini).

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Type; White River, E[astern] Transvaal, Nov[ember] 1908 (A. T. Cooke); *Tortrix symplecta* Meyr. Type; Meyrick Det[erminavit]; 5914; G[enitalia slide No.] 262; genitalia slide 262 SAM 33 37; SAM-LEP-A016891.

Male genitalia (Figs 2, 3): Uncus broad, concave apically, setose ventro-terminally; socii small; gnathos arms with end of process spinose; terminal plate of gnathos large; valvae with costa membranous; sacculus simple, broad to middle, with slender posterior fold; base of transtilla a large spinose sclerite, median part arched; aedeagus moderately broad with ventral prominence before a distinct termination; coecum penis long, slender.

### *Epichoristodes acerbella* (Walker, 1864) (Fig. 57)

*Depressaria acerbella* Walker, 1864, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus., **29**: 564.

*Proselena ionephela* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **5**: 350.

*Epichoristodes (Tubula) acerbella* (Walker); Diakonoff, 1960, Verh. K. ned. Akad. Wet., **53**(2): 175.

*Epichoristodes ionephela*: Diakonoff, 1960, Verh. K. ned. Akad. Wet., **53**(2): 175 (syn. n.); Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 288.

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Clanwilliam 1898; *Proselena ionephela* Meyr. type; Meyrick Det[erminavit]; G[enitalia slide No.] 264; W[ing preparation] 87; 5936; Gen. No. 3181 [genitalia preparation label of Diakonoff, who maintained his own register]; SAM-LEP-A016956.

Male genitalia (Figs 4, 5): Uncus broadening terminally; socii moderate; valvae oval; sacculus simple, broad to beyond middle; aedeagus slender with short coecum penis.

Comment: The original description was based on three specimens collected by Lightfoot in Cape Town and Clanwilliam in January. Although it is stated at the beginning of the paper that the types are in the collection of the South African Museum, the remaining two paralectotypes could not be traced; they are almost certainly not in the Meyrick collection in BMNH (K. Tuck, pers. comm.).

***Epichoristodes adustana* (Walsingham, 1881), comb. n. (Fig. 58)**

*Cacoecia adustana* Walsingham, 1881, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., **1881**: 222.

*Lozotaenia adustana*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 411 (under synonymy of *L. capensana* (Walker, 1863) (*Tortrix*)).

Lectotype female, here designated, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; Natal, Durban (Gooch); *Cacoecia adustana* Wlsm. TYPE; S[outh] Af[rica]; Pl.1 f.1; SAM-LEP-A016856 [abdomen missing].

Male genitalia from the specimen labeled '[South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Karkloof, Natal, 27-I-[19]17 (A. J. T. Janse); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 16403' (in TMSA) (Figs 6, 7). Uncus somewhat expanding terminad, rounded apically; valvae broad, rounded; sacculus slender with small, sharp termination; lateral lobes of transtilla broad, spiny; aedeagus moderately slender, weakly curved, with a minute ventroterminal thorn.

Female genitalia from the specimen labeled '[South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Karkloof, Natal, 15-I-[19]17 (A. J. T. Janse); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 16404' (in TMSA) (Fig. 42). Lateral parts of sterigma somewhat expanding proximally; sclerite of antrum large, slender proximally; ductus bursae slender; signum with large base and rather short blade.

Comments: (i) Based on adult facies this species certainly belongs to *Epichoristodes* Diakonoff, 1960. Two specimens externally similar to the holotype have the genitalia as in *capensana* but show slight differences in the shape of the uncus. In this group there are a few species with similar genitalia, hence we do not include *adustana* in the synonymy of the former. A thorough revision of this group is needed but a confirmation of the systematic position of these species should be based on a study including molecular data. (ii) The original description states, 'In Mr Gooch's collection are two specimens, both females, taken at light in October at Spring Vale.' The collection made at Spring Vale in Natal by W. D. Gooch during the years 1873 to 1879 was purchased by the Trustees of the South African Museum before 1881; the female paralectotype could not be traced in SAM.

***Epichoristodes cinerata* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (Fig. 59)**

*Epichorista cinerata* Meyrick, 1920, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 276.

*Epichorista cinerata*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 286.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; G[roo]t Wint[er]-hoek, Tulbagh, 4,500 ft. / Nov[ember]1916 (Lightfoot); *Epichorista cinerata* Meyr.; 5890; genitalia slide 245 SAM 32 D 5; SAM-LEP-A016937.

Male genitalia (Figs 8, 9): Uncus broad, rounded terminally, weakly concave apically; socii small; gnathos arms angled, terminal plate rather small; valvae broad, subtriangular terminally; sacculus simple, broad basally; basal lobe of transtilla heavily spined; aedeagus slender.

Comment: The original description was based on two specimens from 'Cape Colony, Gt Wint[er]hoek, 4500 ft'; the paratype, which lacks its abdomen, is in the Meyrick collection in BMNH.

***Epichoristodes dorsiplagana* (Walsingham, 1881), comb. n. (Fig. 60)**

*Cacoecia dorsiplagana* Walsingham, 1881, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., **1881**: 223.

*Lozotaenia dorsiplagana*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 411 (under synonymy of *L. capensana* (Walker, 1863) (*Tortrix*)).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; Natal, Durban (Gooch); *Lozotaenia dorsiplagana* Wlsm. TYPE; S[outh] Af[rica]; Pl. 1 f.2; SAM-LEP-A016870 [abdomen missing].

Male genitalia from a specimen from Pretoria (TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 16405) (in TMSA) (Figs 10, 11). Uncus tapering basally, rounded posteriorly, concave apically; valva broad, short; sacculus convex postbasally, with small termination; lateral parts of transtilla moderate, long-spined; aedeagus moderately long, weakly curved.

Comment: (i) This species is not conspecific with *capensana* as supposed by BROWN (2005). For further comments see *adustana*. (ii) The original description states, 'One male and two females in Mr Gooch's collection. The collection made at Spring Vale in Natal by W. D. Gooch during the years 1873 to 1879 was purchased by the Trustees of the South African Museum before 1881; the two female paralectotypes could not be traced in SAM.

***Epichoristodes exanimata* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (Fig. 61)**

*Epichorista exanimata* Meyrick, 1920, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 276.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Gr[oot] Wint[er]-hoek, Tulbagh, 4,500 ft. / Nov[ember] 1916 (Lightfoot); 5884; G[enitalia slide No.] 247; genitalia slide 247 SAM 32 D 7; SAM-LEP-016938.

Male genitalia (Figs 12, 13): Uncus strong, broad terminally with lateral lobes (?); gnathos arms simple, terminal plate with two spines; valvae tapering terminad; sacculus convex postbasally, with posterior lobe; transtilla not discernible in slide; aedeagus long, tapering terminally, laterally spinose near middle.

***Epichoristodes niposema* (Meyrick, 1917), comb. n. (Fig. 62)**

*Epichorista niposema* Meyrick, 1917, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 2.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Hott[entots]-Holl[and] Mts, 4,000 f[t], Caledon, C[ape] C[olony], [K. H.] Barnard 1915; 5917; 86; G[enitalia slide No.] 248; genitalia slide 248 SAM 32 D 8; *Epichorista niposema* Meyr.; Meyrick Determ[inavit]; SAM-LEP-A016939.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14): Uncus broad, widening terminally, slightly concave apically; socii small; gnathos arms simple, terminal plate short; valvae broad; sacculus rather slender, long with posterior, slender lobe; lateral lobe of transtilla large, spinose; aedeagus large, slender terminally; one cornutus present.

Comment: The original description was based on two specimens collected by Barnard at the type locality; the undissected paratype is in the Meyrick collection in BMNH.

***Epichoristodes phalaraea* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (Figs 63, 64)**

*Epichorista phalaraea* Meyrick, 1920, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 276.

*Epichorista phalaraea*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 287.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Cape Town, Table M[oun]t[ai]n (K. H. Barnard) / 1,500 ft., 20-XI-[19]18; *Epichorista phalaraea* n. sp.; 5908; G[enitalia slide No.] 249; genitalia slide 249 SAM 32 D 10; SAM-LEP-016943.

Paratype (?) female, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Cape Town, Table M[oun]t[ai]n, 1,500 ft. (K. H. Barnard) / Dec[ember] 1918; *Epichorista phalaraea* n. sp.; 5889; G[enitalia slide No.] 250 SAM 32 D 10; SAM-LEP-A016942.

Male genitalia (Fig. 15): Uncus very broad, slightly concave apically; socii small, drooping; gnathos arms and terminal plate strong; valvae broad; sacculus broad except for terminal portion, convex medially; lobes of transtilla broad, densely spinose; aedeagus broad with slender ventral termination; coecum penis moderate; one cornutus present.



Female genitalia of ?paratype (Fig. 43): Papillae anales comparatively large, broadening posteriorly; sterigma moderate with small, rounded proximal corners; sclerite of antrum small; ductus bursae rather short; signum taking the form of a minute spine.

Comment: The original description was based on one male and two female specimens from 'Cape Colony, Table Mountain, 1500 ft., in November and December (Barnard)'. As there are two female paratypes in the Meyrick collection in BMNH, the female specimen in SAM above is probably not a paratype.

***Hectaphelia mensaria* (Meyrick, 1912), comb. n. (Fig. 65)**

*Tortrix mensaria* Meyrick, 1912, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **10**: 56.

*Tortrix mensaria*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 595 (under unplaced Tortricini).

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; M'fongosi, Zulu L[and], Nov[ember] 1911 (W. E. Jones); *Tortrix mensaria* Meyr.; Meyrick Det[erminavit]; 5935; G[enitalia slide No.] 260; genitalia slide 260 SAM 3385; SAM-LEP-A016877.

Male genitalia (Fig. 16): Uncus very large, broad, expanding terminally, concave apically, with two small lateral prominences subterminally; socii minute; gnathos arms large with submedian process; terminal plate of gnathos long; costa of valvae small, basal, remaining part weakly sclerotized, with subdorsal fold; sacculus slender, forming a long postmedian lobe; transtilla simple, slender medially; aedeagus broad, terminating in a short ventro-terminal spine.

***Hectaphelia sporadias* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (Fig. 66)**

*Tortrix sporadias* Meyrick, 1920, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 275.

*Tortrix sporadias*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 595 (under unplaced Tortricini).

Holotype male, [South Africa, Northern Cape]: Vryburg, C[ape] C[olony], 1918 (J. Brown); *Tortrix sporadias* Meyr.; 5940.; G[enitalia slide No.] 261; genitalia slide 261 SAM 33/36; SAM-LEP-A016890.

Male genitalia (Figs 17, 18). Uncus broad, somewhat expanding terminally; socii apparently absent; gnathos arms broadening and convex subterminally; terminal plate large; dorsum of valvae membranous; a triangular subdorsal process beyond middle; sacculus broad to 1/3, with slender postmedian fold; transtilla damaged; aedeagus comparatively slender; coecum penis short.

***Hectaphelia vestigialis* (Meyrick, 1914), comb. n. (Fig. 67)**

*Epichorista vestigialis* Meyrick, 1914, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **10**: 243.

*Epichorista vestigialis*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 288.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Type; Barberton, Transvaal (H. Edwards) / Feb[ruary] 1912; *Epichorista vestigialis* Meyr.; 5924; G[enitalia slide No.] 246; genitalia slide 246 SAM 32 D6; SAM-LEP-016950.

Female genitalia (Fig. 44): Papillae anales relatively large; apophyses very slender, long; sterigma short and broad with large anteostial part provided with small, rounded corners and a finely setose median lobe; sclerite of antrum long, indistinctly sclerotized proximally; ductus bursae short; signum absent.

***Clepsis biformis* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (Figs 73, 74)**

*Tortrix biformis* Meyrick, 1920, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 275.

*Tortrix biformis*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 595 (under unplaced Tortricini).

Lectotype female, here designated, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; G[roo]t Wint[er]hoek, Tulbagh, 4,500 ft. / Nov[ember] 1916 (Lightfoot); 5915; *Tortrix biformis* Meyr.; genitalia slide 259 SAM 3303; SAM-LEP-A016841.

Paralectotype female, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; G[roo]t Wint[er]hoek, Tulbagh, 4,500 ft. / Nov[ember] 1916 (Lightfoot); 5915; *Tortrix biformis* Meyr.; SAM-LEP-A016841 [abdomen missing].

Male genitalia (Figs 19, 20, from paralectotype in BMNH): Uncus very broad, hardly tapering postmedially; socius small; gnathos simple; sacculus arched outwards medially; labis large, elongate, heavily spined; aedeagus doubly curved, rather slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 45): Papillae anales broadening posteriorly; apophyses very slender; sterigma in form of latero-posterior arms followed by broad scobinate area; antrum membranous except for slender proximal part; ductus bursae moderately broad; blade of signum rather short, basal plate elongate.

Comment: The original description was based on eight specimens, of both sexes, from 'Cape Colony, Gt. Wint[er]hoek, 4500 feet'. Four of the remaining paralectotypes are in the Meyrick collection in BMNH; the whereabouts of the other two are not known.

***Metamesia elegans* (Walsingham, 1881) (Fig. 68)**

*Lozotaenia elegans* Walsingham, 1881, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., **1881**: 224.

*Metamesia elegans*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 418.

Lectotype female, here designated, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; Natal, Spring Vale (Gooch); *Lozotaenia elegantana* Wlsm. TYPE, S[outh] Af[rica]; Pl. 1 f.4; SAM-LEP-A016989.

Note: Although spelled *elegantana* on the label of the above syntype, the specific epithet was published as *elegans*.

Male genitalia (Figs 21, 22): Uncus broad, bifid from beyond middle, with lateral parts tapering apicad; arms of gnathos slender; valva tapering terminally; sacculus hardly convex, slender in distal part; lateral parts of transtilla large, elongate; aedeagus moderately broad with lateroterminal process; cornuti strong.

Comment: The original description was based on four specimens 'in Mr Gooch's collection. Taken at light at Spring Vale in November, and in the Botanic Garden at D'Urban in September and October.' The collection made at Spring Vale and in the vicinity of Durban in Natal by W. D. Gooch during the years 1873 to 1879 was purchased by the Trustees of the South African Museum before 1881. The remaining three paralectotypes could not be traced in SAM.

***Nkandla macrostoma* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (Fig. 69)**

*Cnephasia macrostoma* Meyrick, 1920, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 277.

*Cnephasia macrostoma*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 595 (under unplaced Cnephasiini).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; G[roo]t Wint[er]-hoek, Tulbagh, 4,500 ft. / Nov[ember] 1916 (Lightfoot); *Cnephasia* sp.?; *Cnephasia macrostoma* Meyr.; 5916; G[enitalia slide No.] 251; SAM-LEP-016986. Paralectotype, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Hott[entots]-Holl[and] M[oun]t[ain]s, Caledon, C[ape] C[olony], 1917 (Barnard); *Cnephasia macrorrhyncha* Meyr[ick]; should this be *macrotoma* [sic]? [in A. J. T. Janse's hand]; SAM-LEP-016985 [abdomen missing].

Male genitalia from identical specimen (Fig. 23): Uncus short with broad base; gnathos small and slender; valvae weakly sclerotized dorsally; sacculus with two long dorsal processes near middle; transtilla not discernible in slide; juxta taking the form of a large simple plate; aedeagus long, slender, strongly curved beyond zone, with short ventral termination; coecum penis long, slender.

Comments: (i) The original description was based on four specimens representing both sexes from 'Cape Colony, Gt. Wint[er]hoek, 4,500 ft. and Hottentot-Holland Mts' collected by K. H. Barnard. As the lectotype was collected by Lightfoot it appears likely that Meyrick made a mistake when writing the original description. (ii) In addition to the lectotype and paralectotype in SAM above, a third undissected male paralectotype from Wint[er]hoek is in the Meyrick collection in BMNH; the whereabouts of the fourth are unknown.

***Tuckia africana* (Walsingham, 1881) (Fig. 70)**

*Conchylis africana* Walsingham, 1881, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., **1881**: 227.

*Tuckia africana*: Razowski, 2001, Polskie Pismo entomol., **70**: 90 - male genitalia.



Syntype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Natal, Spring Vale (Gooch); *Conchylis africana* Wlsm. TYPE, S[outh] Af[rica]; Pl. 1. f. 6; SAM-LEP-A016836.

Comments: (i) The original description was based on 'Three specimens, of which one only is in good condition, taken at light in October at Spring Vale. I have also a specimen from Zululand'. The collection made at Spring Vale in Natal by W. D. Gooch during the years 1873 to 1879 was purchased by the Trustees of the South African Museum before 1881; the whereabouts of the two remaining type specimens are not known. (ii) RAZOWSKI (2001) examined a specimen from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia (now Harare, Zimbabwe) determined in the Natural History Museum London as *africana* which fits the original description.

#### UNPLACED SPECIES

##### *Cnephasia catastrepta* Meyrick, 1926 (Fig. 71)

*Cnephasia catastrepta* Meyrick 1926, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **23**: 326.

*Cnephasia catastrepta*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 595 (under unplaced Cnephasiini).

Holotype male, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Llandudno, Cape T[own] / P. Penfold 1915; 5939; G[enitalia slide No.] 242; *Cnephasia catastrepta* Meyr.; genitalia slide 242 SAM 32 C 12; SAM-LEP-016976.

Male genitalia (Fig. 24): Uncus consisting of two claw-shaped parts; gnathos arms long, terminal plate with posterior process; valvae long, slender; sacculus simple, short; transtilla a transverse weakly arched sclerite; aedeagus large, spinose laterally; coecum penis broad, rounded; anellus finely spinose above aedeagus.

##### *Cnephasia chlorocrossa* Meyrick, 1926 (Fig. 72)

*Cnephasia chlorocrossa* Meyrick, 1926, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **23**: 326.

*Cnephasia chlorocrossa*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 595 (under unplaced Cnephasiini).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Montagu, C[ape] C[olony], Oct[ober] 1919 (K. Barnard); *Cnephasia chlorocrossa* Meyr.; Meyrick determ[inavit]; 5927; SAM-LEP-016981 [abdomen damaged].

Comment: The original description was based on three specimens collected by K. H. Barnard at 'Cape Province, Montagu and Oudebosch' in October and December. In addition to the above, there are two undissected paralectotypes (labeled as Lectotype and Paralectotype) from Montagu and Oudebosch in the Meyrick collection in BMNH; the lectotype designation proposed earlier, however, remains unpublished (K. Tuck, pers. comm.).

#### CHLIDANOTINI

##### *Trymalitis scalifera* Meyrick, 1912 (Fig. 75)

*Trymalitis scalifera* Meyrick, 1912, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **10**: 58.

*Trymalitis scalifera*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 600.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; M'fongosi, Zulu L[and], Nov[ember] 1911 (W. E. Jones); *Trymalitis scalifera* Meyr.; Meyrick Determ[inavit]; SAM-LEP-A017201.

Male genitalia from the specimen labeled '[South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Pongola R[iver], Oct[ober] 1929 (Bell-Marley); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 16406' (in TMSA) (Figs 25, 26). Uncus broad terminally and basally, strongly curved; hami slender; gnathos weak, with slender arms; valva broad, convex ventrally, tapering beyond an ill-defined sacculus; transtilla weakly sclerotized, broad; scobinate dorsal part of anellus very long; aedeagus uniformly broad throughout, slightly curved.

Female genitalia from the specimen labeled '[South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: 3217; Eshowe, 4-I-[19]16 (A. J. T. Janse); teste Meyrick; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 16407' (in TMSA) (Fig. 46). Sterigma weakly sclerotized, antrum expanding posteriorly; ductus bursae moderately short; signum

taking the form of a strong group of spines extending from a rounded base; ductus of accessory bursa originating from the latter.

### MICROCORSINI

#### *Cryptasasma caryothicta* (Meyrick, 1920) (Fig. 76)

*Argyroploce caryothicta* Meyrick, 1920, Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale, II, Microlepid.: 65.

*Acharneodes atrinodis* Meyrick, 1926, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **23**: 327. Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 221 (under synonymy of *A. caryothicta*).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Rondebosch, Cape Town / P. Penfold, 1915; *Eucosma atrinodis* Meyrick; Gen. No. 2857 [genitalia preparation label of Diakonoff's, who maintained his own register]; 85; 5882; see *Acharneodes*; SAM-LEP-A017199.

Comment: The original description is based on two male specimens from Cape Town collected by Penfold. Although it is stated at the beginning of the paper that the types are preserved in the South African Museum, the paralectotype could not be located there; it is almost certainly not in BMNH (K. Tuck, pers. comm.).

### OLETHREUTINI

#### *Eccopsis orichlora* (Meyrick, 1920), comb. n. (Fig. 77)

*Argyroploce orichlora* Meyrick, 1920, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 279. Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 451 (under unplaced Olethreutini).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Oudebosch, Caledon, 1,500 ft. / K. H. Barnard Jan[uary] 1919; *Argyroploce orichlora* n. sp.; 5904; G[enitalia slide] 240; SAM-LEP-A017065 (dissected, genitalia slide 240.SAM3 2C6).

Male genitalia (Figs 27, 28): Uncus comparatively broad, concave apically, bearing bristles ventro-terminally; socii fairly large, curved postbasally; right valva with proximal bristles of cucullus larger than remaining ones; postmedian group of long setae of sacculus large; left valva without setae of sacculus; dorso-basal process of valvae large, setose terminally; aedeagus long, rather slender, curved; cornutus relatively large.

Comments: (i) This species is closely related to *E. maschalista* (Meyrick, 1932) but *orichlora* is distinguished by a distinct cornutus, recalling the condition in *E. wahlbergiana*. (ii) The original description was based on three specimens representing both sexes from 'Cape Colony, Oudebosch (1,500 ft.) and Table Mountain, in January and February (Barnard)'. In addition to the above, there exists a further undissected paralectotype collected on Table Mountain in February in the Meyrick collection in BMNH.

#### *Eccopsis fluctuatana* Walsingham, 1881 (Fig. 78)

*Eccopsis fluctuatana* Walsingham, 1881, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., **1881**: 230, pl. 10, fig. 7. Diakonoff, 1981, Annls Soc. Entomol. Fr., (N. S.), **5**: 13; Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 269 (synonymy of *Eccopsis wahlbergiana* Zeller, 1852).

Lectotype female, here designated, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type [sic]; Natal, Durban (Gooch); *Eccopsis fluctuatana* Wlsm. TYPE; S[outh] Af[rica]; Pl. 1 f. 7; SAM-LEP-A017025 [abdomen missing].

Male genitalia from a specimen labelled '[South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal], Pietermaritzburg, 26-II-1958 (C. G. C. Dickson); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 16408'; female genitalia from a specimen labeled '[South Africa, Eastern Cape Province], East London, IX-1946 (G. C. Clark); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 16409' (both in TMSA).

Male genitalia (Figs 29, 30): Uncus strong, hardly expanding terminally, with two apical groups of spines; socii fairly long, well sclerotized, pointed terminally; valvae elongate with weak neck and long

cucullus; right neck with dense group of spines; aedeagus curved, slender posteriorly; vesica bearing a single cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 47). Papillae anales comparatively slender; sterigma mostly membranous; sclerite of antrum short followed by very long sclerite of ductus bursae; signum fairly large, with three blades.

Comments: (i) The original description was based on two female specimens from 'D'Urban and Spring Vale; to light in garden, September and November'. The collection made at Spring Vale and the vicinity of Durban in Natal by W. D. Gooch during the years 1873 to 1879 was purchased by the Trustees of the South African Museum before 1881; the paralectotype could not be traced in SAM. (ii) This species was synonymized with *wahlbergiana* by DIAKONOFF (1981) and the genitalia were described recently by AARVIK (2004). The lectotype here illustrated and designated lacks the abdomen. The genitalia figured are from specimens identical to the lectotype of *fluctuatana*. The examined specimens differ from those identified as *wahlbergiana* in the longer and slenderer uncus and socii, and the signum which has three blades, not one as illustrated by AARVIK (2004).

***Eudemis globigera* (Meyrick, 1914), comb. n. (Fig. 79)**

*Argyroploce globigera* Meyrick, 1914, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **10**: 243.

*Argyroploce globigera*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 449 (under unplaced Olethreutini).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; Natal, Victoria Dist[ri]ct / Purch[ased] 1879 (W. D. Gooch); *Argyroploce globigera* Meyr.; Meyrick Det[erminavit]; 5905; SAM-LEP-017063 [abdomen missing].

Male genitalia from the specimen labelled '[South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal], Durban, 26-VI-[19]18, Coll. Janse; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4657' (in TMSA) (Fig. 31). Uncus short; socii very long, broadening basally and terminally, ventral broadening at base of cucullus bristled; gnathos present, fully developed, with elongate terminal plate; valvae long, broadest submedially, densely spined ventrally in the broadest part of the valvae; sacculus convex postbasally; aedeagus moderately large, simple, weakly curved.

Female genitalia from the specimen labeled, '[South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: 2947; Umbilo, 25-X-[19]14 / L. Bevis 1427; DM.; Teste Meyrick; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 16410' (in TMSA) (Fig. 48). Apophyses slender, rather short; sterigma elongate, forming two latero-terminal lobes; antrum sclerite weak, broadening posteriorly; ductus bursae slender; cingulum absent; signa large, of unequal size.

Comments: The original description states, 'Natal, Victoria district (Gooch), one specimen; also one in my collection from Durban, in March (Leigh)'. The specimen from Durban is in the Meyrick collection in BMNH and is labeled as a paralectotype.

ENARMONIINI

***Ancylys natalana* (Walsingham, 1881) (Fig. 80)**

*Phoxopteris natalana* Walsingham, 1881, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., **1881**: 233.

*Ancylys natalana*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 95.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; Natal, Spring Vale (Gooch); *Phoxopteris natalana* Wlsm. TYPE; S[outh] Af[rica]; Pl. 1 f. 9; SAM-LEP-A017189 [abdomen missing].

Male genitalia from the specimen labeled '[South Africa, Gauteng], Tweef[o[n]t[ein], 13-I-[19]07; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4619' (in TMSA) (Fig. 32). Pedunculi long with broad attachment process for valvae muscle (m4); socii broad, densely hairy; valvae slender, broadly concave near middle; cucullus with broad proximal lobe, weakly concave caudally; aedeagus comparatively long, evenly broad.

Female genitalia from the specimen labeled '[South Africa, Gauteng]: Pret[oria] North, 16-XII-1916 (C. J. Swierstra); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 16411' (in TMSA) (Fig. 49). Anteostial

sterigma short, broad, weakly convex proximally; antrum long, well sclerotized, widening posteriorly; two rather small signa present.

## EUCOSMINI

### *Dolichoastis homograptia* Meyrick, 1920 (Fig. 81)

*Dolichoastis homograptia* Meyrick, 1920, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 277.

*Dolichoastis homograptia*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 260.

Lectotype female, here designated, [South Africa, North-West]: Type; Junction [of] Crocodile [and] Marico R[ivers], Transvaal / R. Tucker Feb[ruary] 1918; *Dolichoastis homograptia* Meyr.; Determ[inavit] E. Meyrick; G[enitalia slide No.] 244; 5942; genitalia slide 244 SAM 3aD2; SAM-LEP-A017400.

Female genitalia (Fig. 50): Sterigma short, convexly rounded posteriorly, with short anteostial part; ductus bursae broad; cingulum large; corpus bursae elongate; signa prominent, of unequal size.

Comments: (i) This taxon is the type-species of the monotypic genus *Dolichoastis* Meyrick, 1920. As the male remains unknown the systematic position of this genus is doubtful; based on wing venation Meyrick placed it in Eucosmini. BROWN (2005) followed this interpretation and we can only surmise that *Dolichoastis* is related to the genera of the *Eucosma* Hübner group. (ii) The original description was based on six specimens from 'Transvaal, junction of Crocodile and Marico Rivers, in February (R. Tucker)'. In addition to the female lectotype above, there are three undissected paralectotypes in the Meyrick collection in BMNH; the whereabouts of the remaining two is unknown.

## UNPLACED SPECIES

### *Eucosma galactitis* Meyrick, 1912 (Fig. 82)

*Eucosma galactitis* Meyrick, 1912, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **10**: 57.

*Eucosma galactitis*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 331 (under unplaced Eucosmini).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Type; Barberton, Transvaal, April 1911 (H. Edwards); 5911.; *Eucosma galactitis* Meyr.; Meyrick det. [genitalia slide 4632].

Male genitalia (Fig. 33): Uncus relatively large, rather weakly sclerotized; socii well developed, drooping; valvae elongate with horn; sacculus long, weakly convex medially, with broad posterior lobe; ventral incision of valvae short; cucullus elongate with triangular ventral lobe; aedeagus simple, moderately large.

Female genitalia (Fig. 51) from the specimen labelled '[South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal], New Hanover, 26-X-1913 (Hardenberg), Coll. Janse; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 16412' (in TMSA). Sterigma fairly large, incised posterior-medially; antrum membranous; cingulum large; two prominent signa of equal size present.

Comment: The original description was based on three specimens (Transvaal, Barberton, in April (H. Edwards), and Johannesburg, in January (one male in my own collection); Zululand, M'fongosi, in May (W. E. Jones); three specimens). The syntypes from M'fongosi and Johannesburg are in the Meyrick collection in BMNH, with the latter specimen lacking its abdomen.

### *Eucosma insolens* Meyrick, 1909 (Fig. 83)

*Eucosma insolens* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **5**: 367.

*Eucosma insolens*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 331 (under unplaced Eucosmini).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; Hex River, C.G.A. [meaning unclear], Aug[ust] 15 [19]02, 1005; 5946; *Eucosma insolens* Meyr.; G[enitalia slide No.] 253; genitalia slide 253 SAM 32D13; SAM-LEP A017112.

Male genitalia (Fig. 34): Tegumen short; uncus and socii absent; valvae large, elongate; ventral lobe of cucullus broad, armed with a strong spine, dorso-posterior part rounded; sacculus simple; aedeagus moderately long, simple.

Comment: The original description was based on two specimens from 'Cape Colony, Hex River, bred in August from larvae feeding on a species of *Ceroplastis* (Coccidae) (Lounsbury)'. In addition to the above specimen, there are two undissected specimens with identical data and hence seemingly eligible as paralectotypes. It seems that Meyrick must have made a mistake when indicating numbers of specimens when he described this species (K. Tuck, in litt.).

***Eucosma siccescens* Meyrick, 1912** (Fig. 84)

*Eucosma siccescens* Meyrick, 1912, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **10**: 57.

*Eucosma siccescens*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 334 (under unplaced Eucosmini).

Holotype male, [South Africa, Northern Cape]: Bushman[an]d, Jackals Water (Lightfoot) / Oct[ober] 1911; *Eucosma siccescens* Meyr.; Meyrick Det[erminavit]; 5893; G[enitalia slide No.] 254; genitalia slide 253; SAM 32D13; SAM-LEP-A017136.

Male genitalia (Figs 35, 36): Tegumen fairly long; uncus simple, slender, tapering terminad; socii comparatively small, hairy; valvae damaged before ventral incision; angle of sacculus produced; aedeagus short.

***Eucosma lochmaea* Meyrick, 1920** (Fig. 85)

*Eucosma lochmaea* Meyrick, 1920, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 278.

*Eucosma lochmaea*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 332 (under unplaced Eucosmini).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; Krantzk[oo]f, 6-16 [denoting June 1916, vide infra] (Marley); [from] seed pods [of] Sugar Bush; *Eucosma lochmaea* Meyr.; 5881; SAM-LEP-A017117 [abdomen missing].

Comment: The original description was based on four specimens from 'Natal, Durban (Marley); bred in June from larvae feeding in pods of sugar-bush, presumably a Leguminous shrub'. In addition to the specimen above there are two undissected paralectotypes in the Meyrick collection in BMNH; the whereabouts of the fourth are unknown.

***Eucosma tenax* Meyrick, 1920** (Fig. 86)

*Eucosma tenax* Meyrick, 1920, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 278.

*Eucosma tenax*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 334 (under unplaced Eucosmini).

Lectotype male, here designated, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; G[roo]t Wint[er]hoek, Tulbagh, 4,500 ft. / Nov[ember] 1916 (Lightfoot); *Eucosma tenax* Meyr. male; 5887; SAM-LEP-A017138.

Paralectotype female, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Type; G[roo]t Wint[er]hoek, Tulbagh, 4,500 ft. / Nov[ember] 1916 (Lightfoot); *Eucosma tenax* Meyr. female; 5887; SAM-LEP-A017138 [abdomen missing].

Male genitalia (Figs 37, 38): Uncus fairly large, weakly tapering terminally; socii atrophied; arm of gnathos with small postmedian convexity; terminal plate of gnathos expanding proximally; valvae broad; sacculus slender, from beyond middle and with minute free termination; aedeagus simple, tapering terminally; cornutus thorn-shaped with distinct base.

Comments: (i) *Eucosma tenax* was described in Olethreutinae but examination of the female genitalia shows that it certainly belongs to Tortricinae: Archipini. Unfortunately we cannot identify its genus thus we preserve the original interpretation. (ii) The original description was based on three specimens representing both sexes from 'Cape Colony, Gt. Wint[er]hoek, 4500 ft.'; the second (undissected) paralectotype is in the Meyrick collection in BMNH.

***Steganoptycha infausta* Walsingham, 1881** (Fig. 87)

*Steganoptycha infausta* Walsingham, 1881, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., **1881**: 232.

*Steganoptycha infausta*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 331.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; Natal, Durban (Gooch); *Steganoptycha infausta* Wlsm. TYPE; S[outh] Af[rica]; Pl. 1 f. 8; SAM-LEP-A017097 [abdomen missing].

***Strepsicrates sinuosa* (Meyrick, 1917), comb. n. (Fig. 88)**

*Spilonota sinuosa* Meyrick, 1917, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **17**: 2.

*Spilonota sinuosa*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 568.

Lectotype female, here designated, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]; type; Gillets, Natal, 9-15 [denoting September 1915] (Marley); *Spilonota sinuosa* Meyr.; Meyrick Determ[inavit]; 5901.; G[enitalia slide No.] 258; W 88; SAM-LEP-A017143.

Female genitalia (Fig. 52): Anteostial part of sterigma well sclerotized, short, postostial part submembranous; antrum sclerite fairly long, tapering proximad; cingulum long; corpus bursae densely spinose; two very small signa present.

Comment: The original description was based on two specimens collected by Marley in Natal, Durban. The second syntype is in the Meyrick collection in BMNH.

GRAPHOLITINI

***Fulcrifera ocnogramma* (Meyrick, 1910), comb. n. (Fig. 89)**

*Laspeyresia ocnogramma* Meyrick, 1910, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **5**: 412.

*Laspeyresia ocnogramma*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 331 (under unplaced Enarmoniini).

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Type; White River, E[astern] Transvaal, Nov[ember] 1908 (A. T. Cooke); *Laspeyresia ocnogramma* Meyr. Type; G[enitalia slide No.] 256; 5910; SAM-LEP-A017168.

Male genitalia (Fig. 39): Valvae broad with weak ventral incision; cucullus short and broad, with small lobes; aedeagus long, slender beyond zone, fulcrum broad, bearing a few spines.

***Fulcrifera ichthyura* (Meyrick, 1926), comb. n. (Fig. 90)**

*Laspeyresia ichthyura* Meyrick, 1926, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **23**: 327.

*Laspeyresia ichthyura*: Brown, 2005, World Cat. Insects, **5**: 273 (under unplaced Enarmoniini).

Lectotype male, here designated, [Namibia]: Type; Otjimbombe, Kunene R[iver], Mar[ch] 1923 / S[outh] W[est] A[frica] Mus[eum] Exp[edition]; *Laspeyresia ichthyura* Meyr.; 5941; G[enitalia slide No.] 255; SAM 33 A1; SAM-LEP-A017156.

Male genitalia (Fig. 40): Valvae broad with short postmedian incision; sacculus angulate postmedially; cucullus oval, with distinct ventral lobe adorned with some strong spines.

Comment: The original description was based on three specimens representing both sexes from 'South West Africa, Otjimbombe, Kunene R[iver], and Namutoni, in February and March (K. H. Barnard)'. The paralectotype from Namutoni is in the Meyrick collection in BMNH; the whereabouts of the third type specimen are not known.

**Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to thank Mrs Margie Cochrane (formerly of Iziko South African Museum, Cape Town) for granting access to material under her care and generally providing assistance. The help of Mr Kevin Tuck (Natural History Museum, London, U. K.) in checking the Meyrick collection for additional type material is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Mr. Witold Zajda, who prepared some genitalia slides, the photographs of the genitalia and arranged the plates.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- AARVIK, L., 2004.— Revision of the subtribe Neopotamiae (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in Africa.— *Norwegian Journal of Entomology*, **51**: 71-122.  
BROWN, J. W., 2005.— Tortricidae (Lepidoptera). [in] *World Catalogue of Insects*, **5**: 1-741. Apollo Books, Stenstrup.



- DIAKONOFF, A., 1981.– Tortricidae from Madagascar Part 2. Olethreutinae, 1.– *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* (N. S.), **17**(1): 7-32.
- MEYRICK, E., 1909.– New South African Micro-Lepidoptera.– *Annals of the South African Museum*, **5**: 349-379.
- MEYRICK, E., 1910.– New South African Micro-Lepidoptera.– *Annals of the South African Museum*, **5**: 411-417.
- MEYRICK, E., 1912.– New South African Micro-Lepidoptera (3).– *Annals of the South African Museum*, **10**: 53-74.
- MEYRICK, E., 1914.– Descriptions of South African Micro-Lepidoptera.– *Annals of the South African Museum*, **10**: 243-257.
- MEYRICK, E., 1917.– Descriptions of South African Micro-Lepidoptera.– *Annals of the South African Museum*, **17**: 1-21.
- MEYRICK, E., 1920.– Descriptions of South African Micro-Lepidoptera.– *Annals of the South African Museum*, **17**: 273-315.
- MEYRICK, E., 1926.– New South African Micro-Lepidoptera.– *Annals of the South African Museum*, **23**: 325-351.
- RAZOWSKI, J., 1993.– Cochylini (Lepidoptera Tortricidae) of the Ethiopian Region.– *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia*, **36**(1): 137-159.
- RAZOWSKI, J., 2001.– *Tuckia*, a new Afrotropical Archipini genus, with description of one new species (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae).– *Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne*, **70**: 87-90.
- RAZOWSKI, J., 2008.– Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from South Africa. 6: *Choristoneura* Hübner and *Procris* Diakonoff.– *Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne*, **77**(3): 245-254.
- RAZOWSKI, J. & KRÜGER, M., 2007.– An illustrated catalogue of the type specimens of Tortricidae in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae).– *SHILAP Revista de lepidopterología*, **35** (138): 103-179.
- WALSINGHAM, L., 1881.– On the Tortricidae, Tineidae, and Pterophoridae of South Africa.– *Transactions of the Royal Entomological Society of London*, **1881**: 219-288, pls x-xiii.

\*J. R.

Institute of Systematics and  
Evolution of Animals  
Polish Academy of Sciences  
Ślawkowska, 17  
PL-31-016 Kraków  
POLONIA / POLAND  
E-mail: Razowski@isez.pan.krakow.pl

M. K.

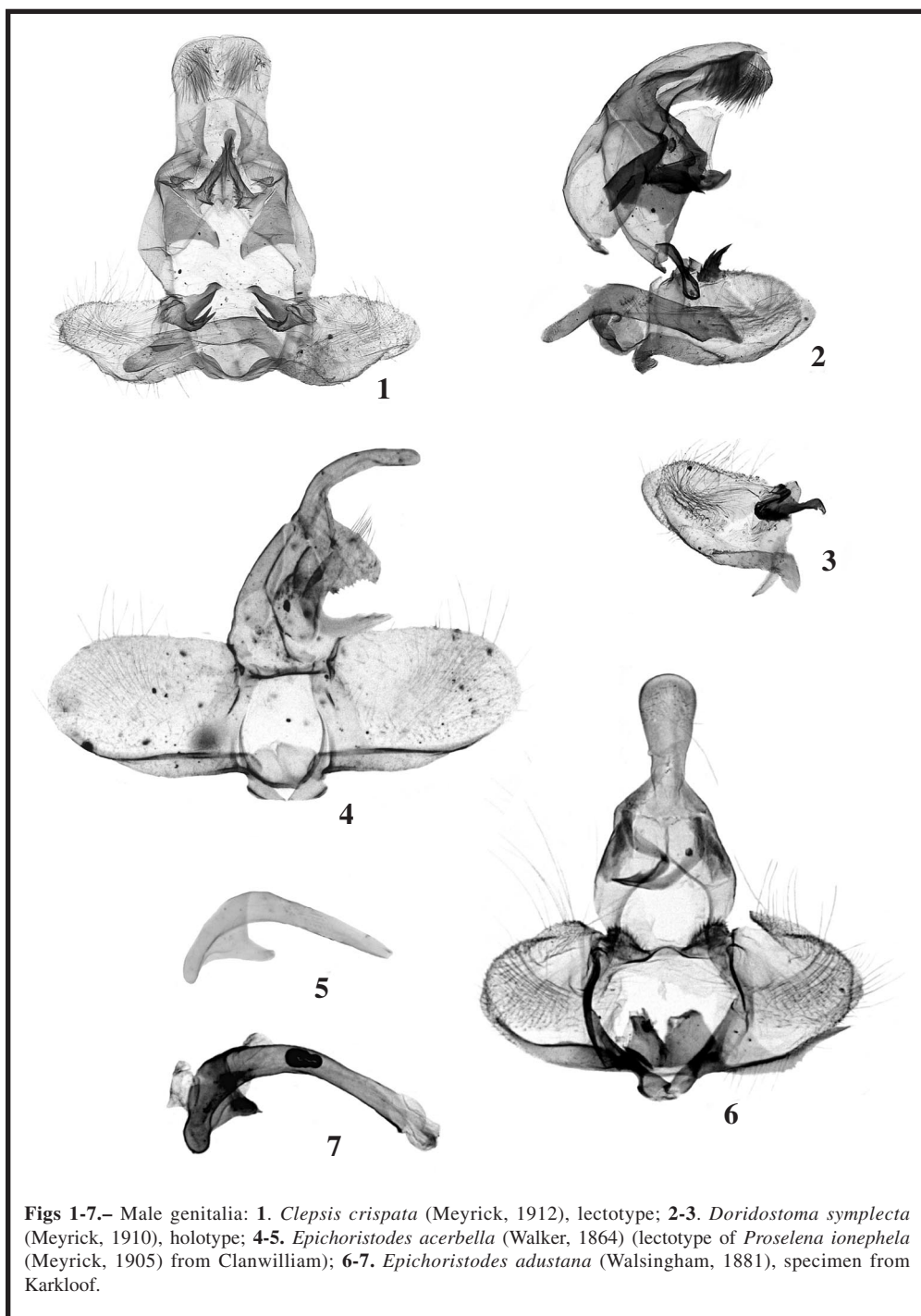
Department of Invertebrates (Lepidoptera)  
Ditsong National Museum of Natural History (formerly Transvaal Museum)  
P. O. Box 413  
Pretoria 0001  
SUDÁFRICA / SOUTH AFRICA  
E-mail: kruger@ditsong.org.za

\*Autor para la correspondencia / *Corresponding author*

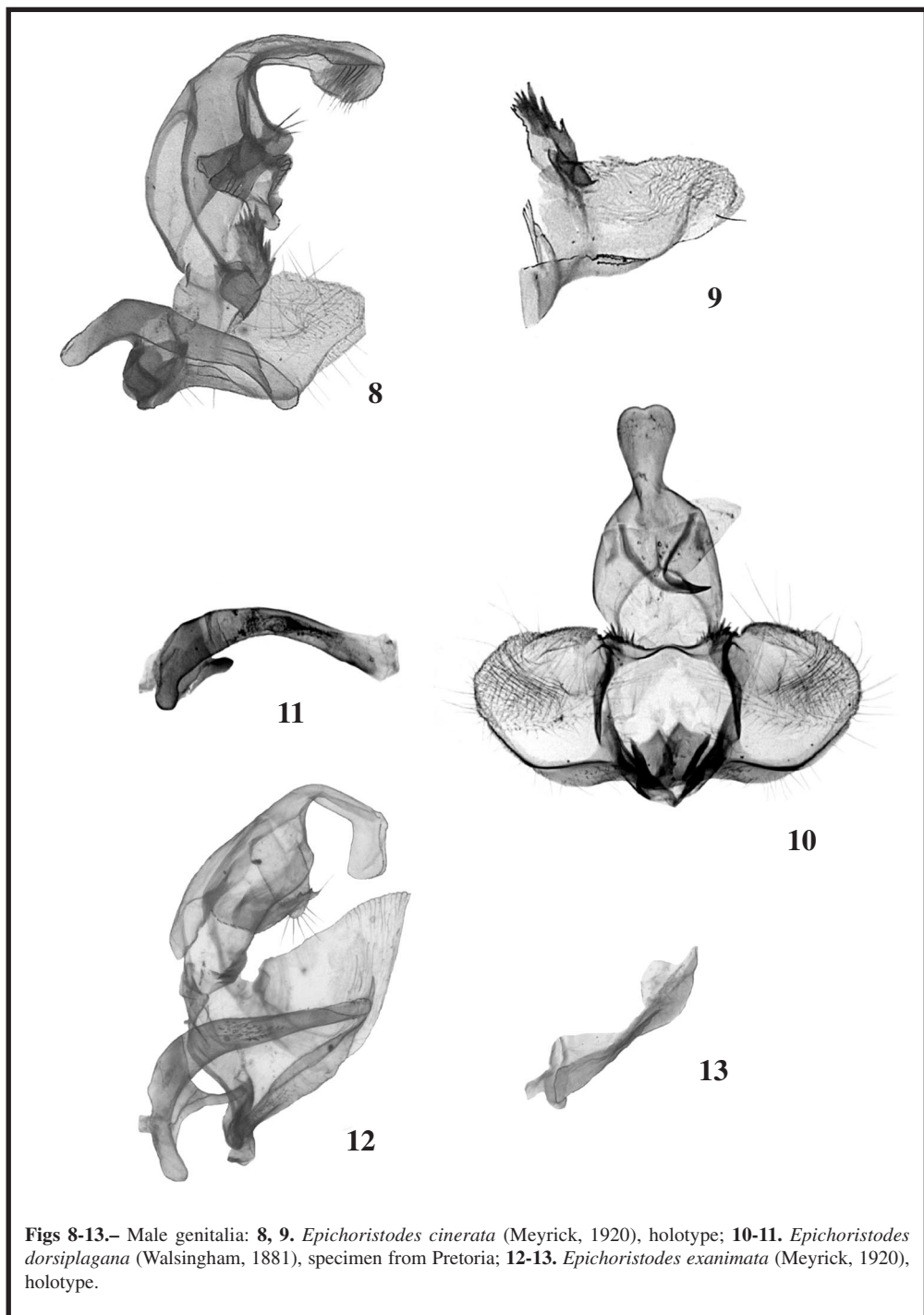
(Recibido para publicación / *Received for publication* 15-III-2012)

(Revisado y aceptado / *Revised and accepted* 31-VIII-2012)

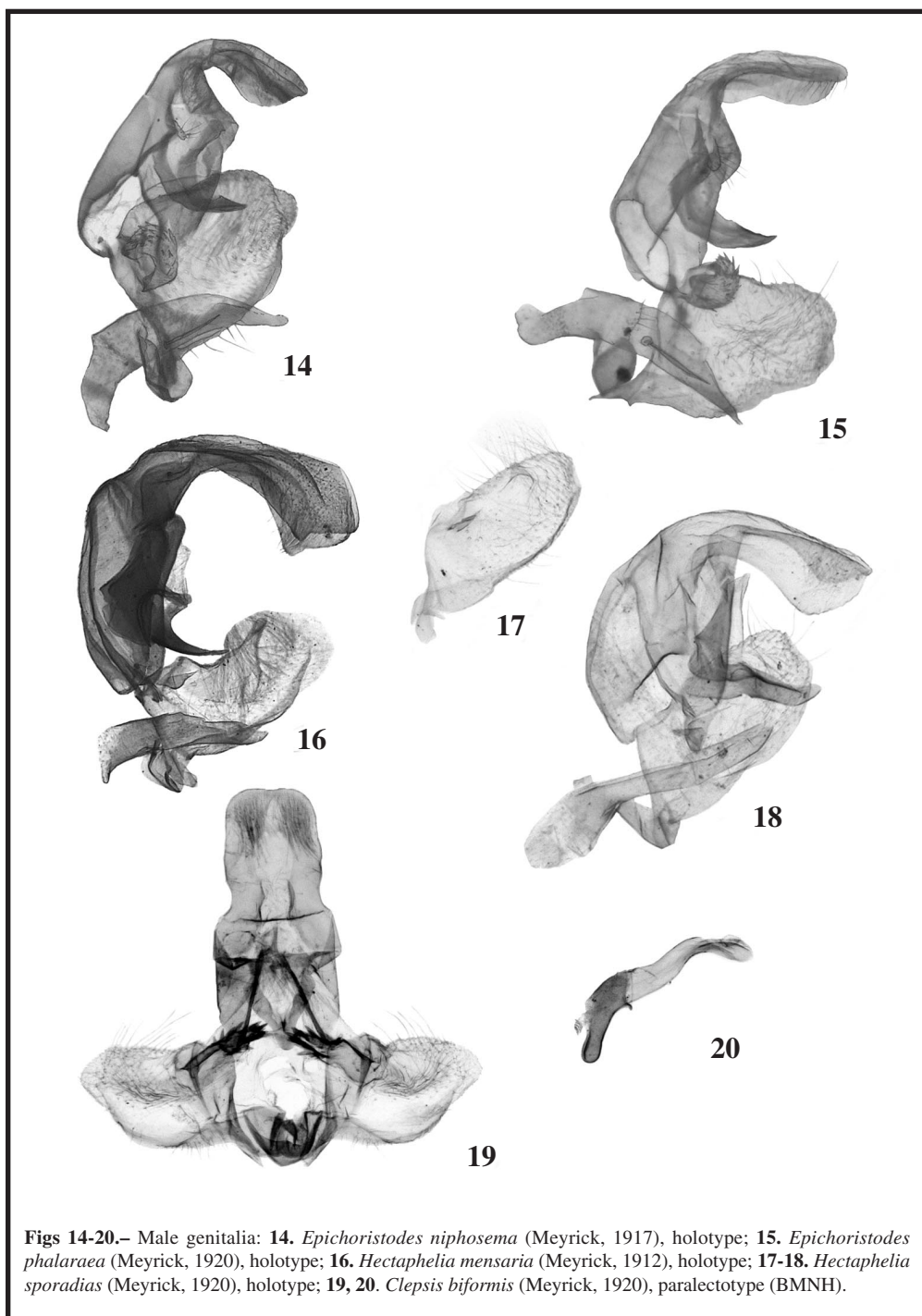
(Publicado / *Published* 30-VI-2013)

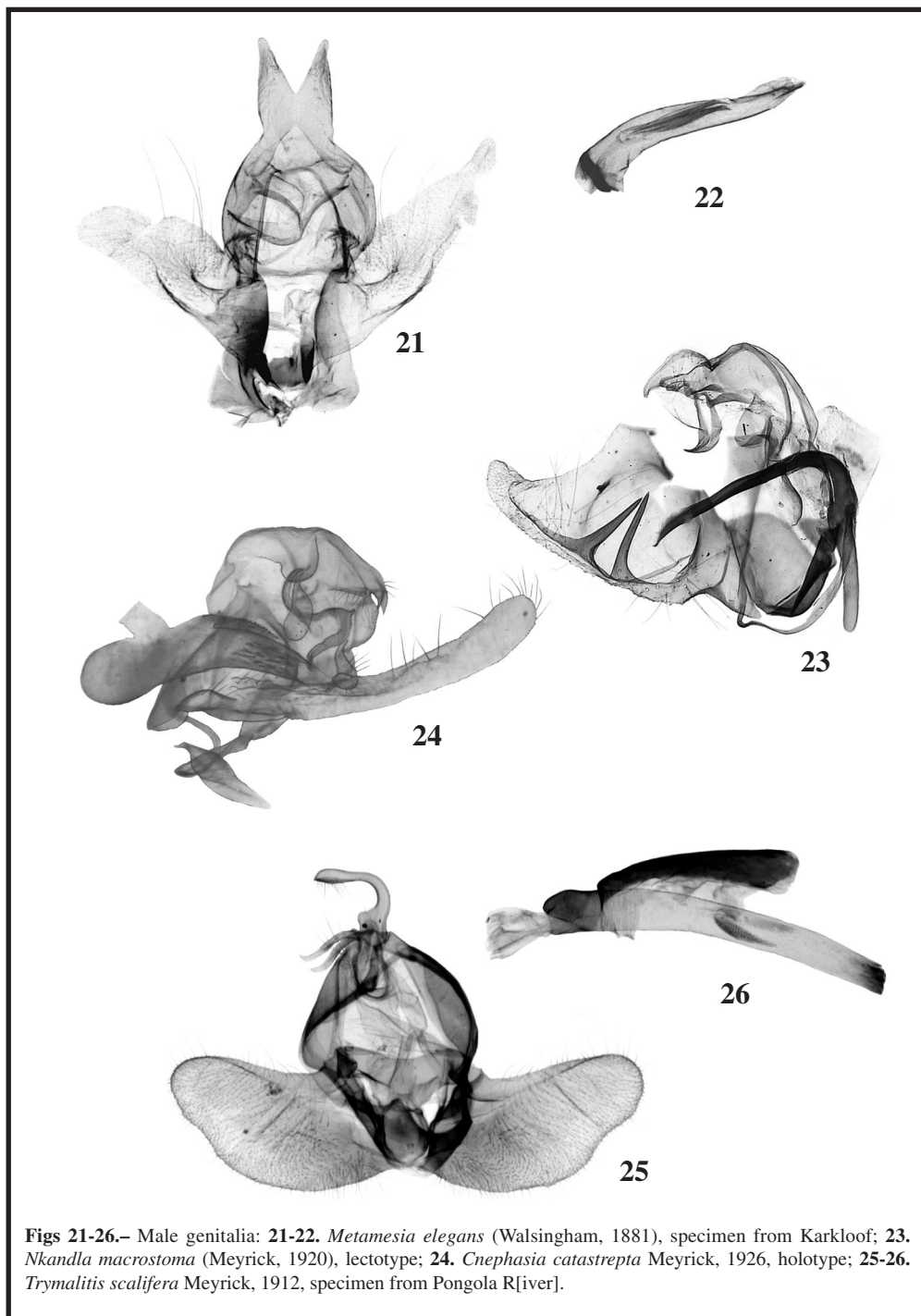


**Figs 1-7.**– Male genitalia: 1. *Clepsis crispata* (Meyrick, 1912), lectotype; 2-3. *Doridostoma symplecta* (Meyrick, 1910), holotype; 4-5. *Epichoristodes acerbella* (Walker, 1864) (lectotype of *Proselena ionephela* (Meyrick, 1905) from Clanwilliam); 6-7. *Epichoristodes adustana* (Walsingham, 1881), specimen from Karkloof.

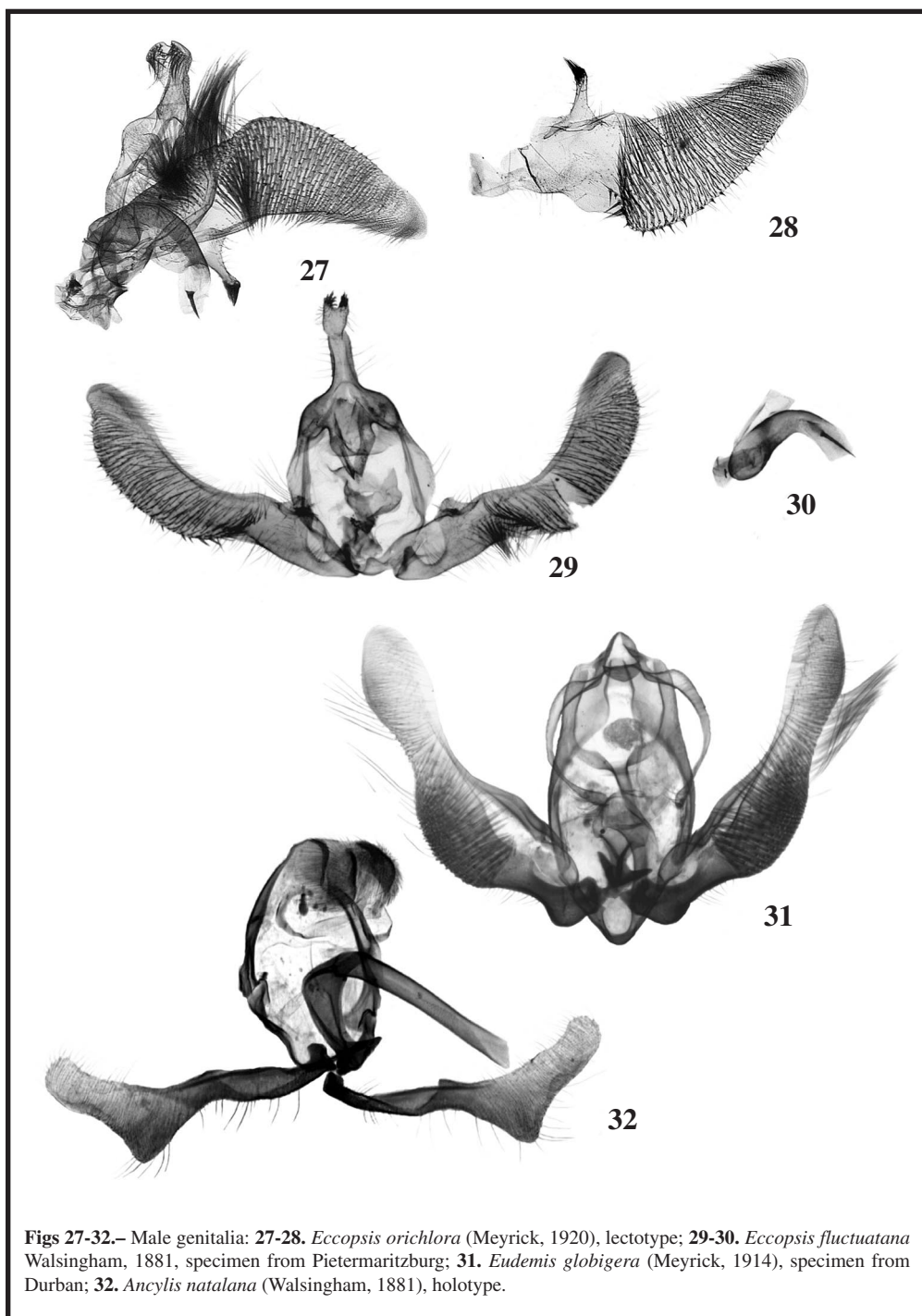


**Figs 8-13.**– Male genitalia: **8, 9.** *Epichoristodes cinerata* (Meyrick, 1920), holotype; **10-11.** *Epichoristodes dorsiplagana* (Walsingham, 1881), specimen from Pretoria; **12-13.** *Epichoristodes exanimata* (Meyrick, 1920), holotype.



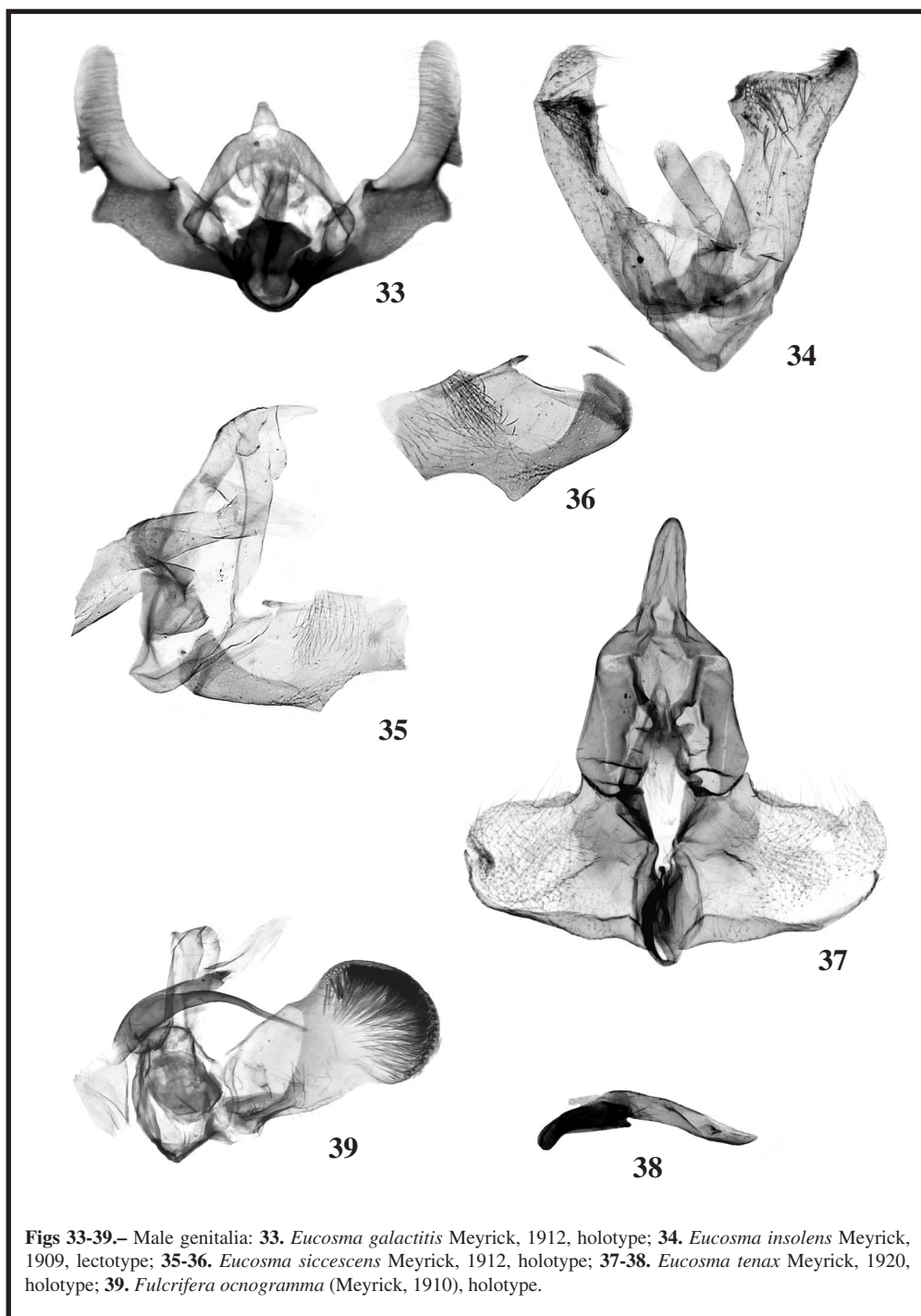


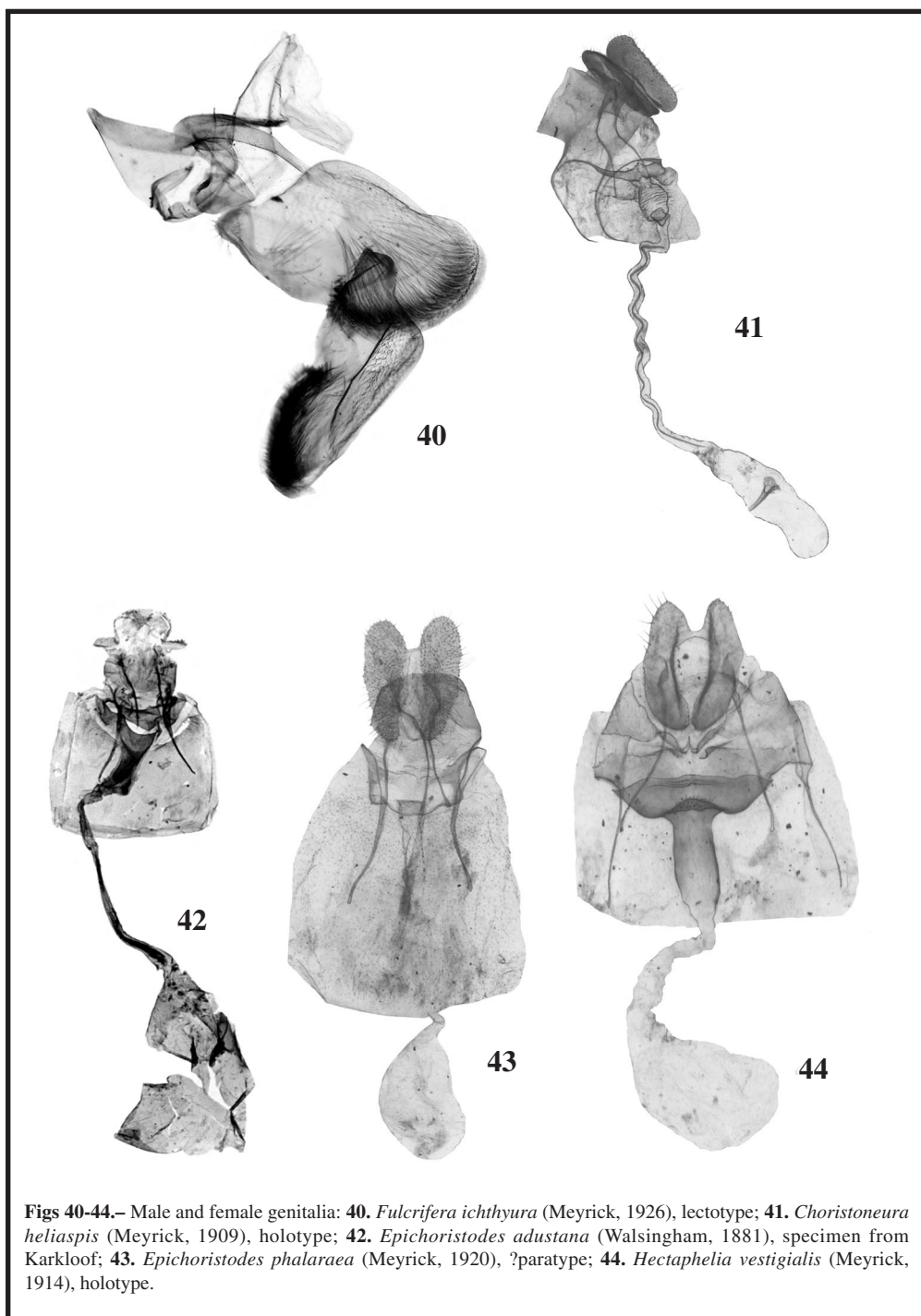
**Figs 21-26.**— Male genitalia: **21-22.** *Metamesia elegans* (Walsingham, 1881), specimen from Karkloof; **23.** *Nkandla macrostoma* (Meyrick, 1920), lectotype; **24.** *Cnephasia catastrepta* Meyrick, 1926, holotype; **25-26.** *Trymalitis scalifera* Meyrick, 1912, specimen from Pongola R[iver].

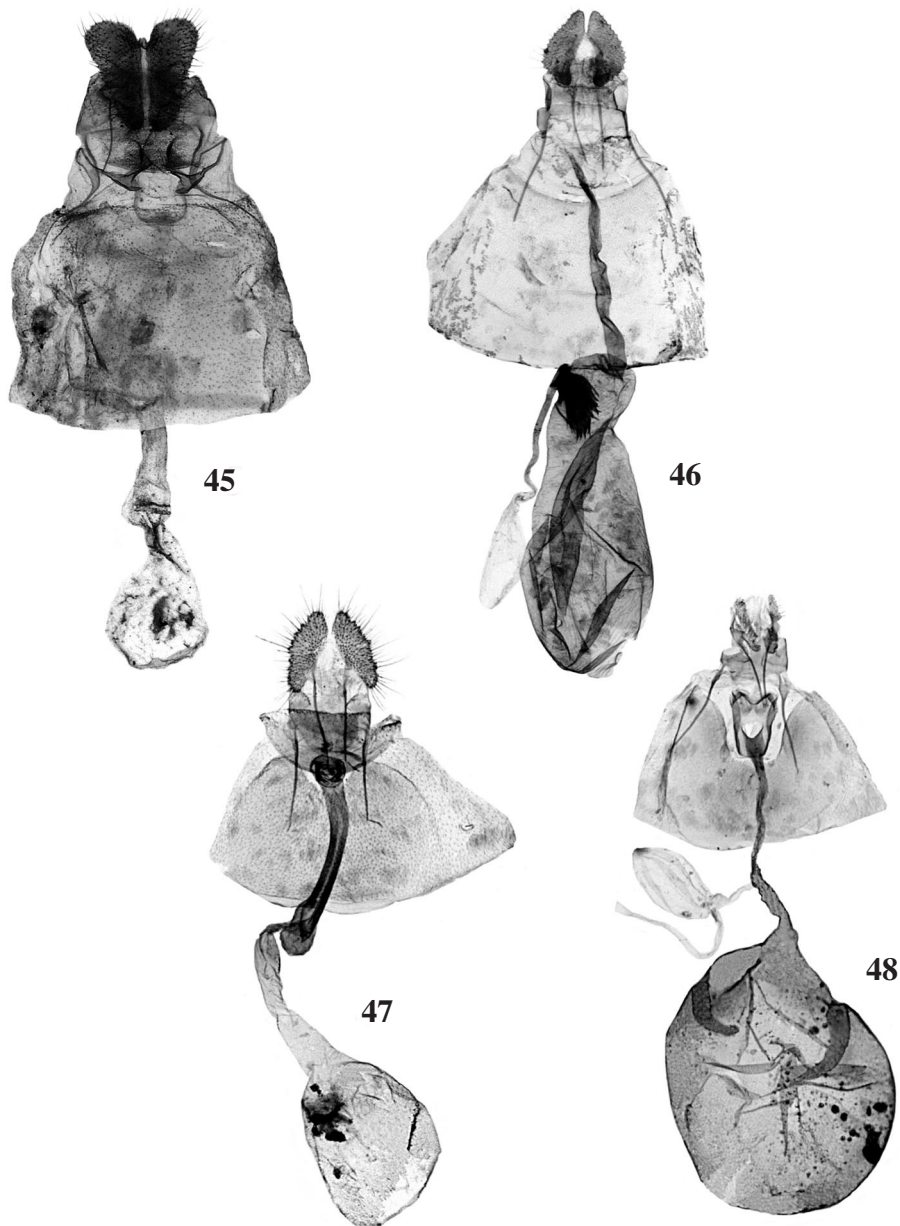


**Figs 27-32.**– Male genitalia: **27-28.** *Eccopsis orichlora* (Meyrick, 1920), lectotype; **29-30.** *Eccopsis fluctuatana* Walsingham, 1881, specimen from Pietermaritzburg; **31.** *Eudemis globigera* (Meyrick, 1914), specimen from Durban; **32.** *Ancylis natalana* (Walsingham, 1881), holotype.

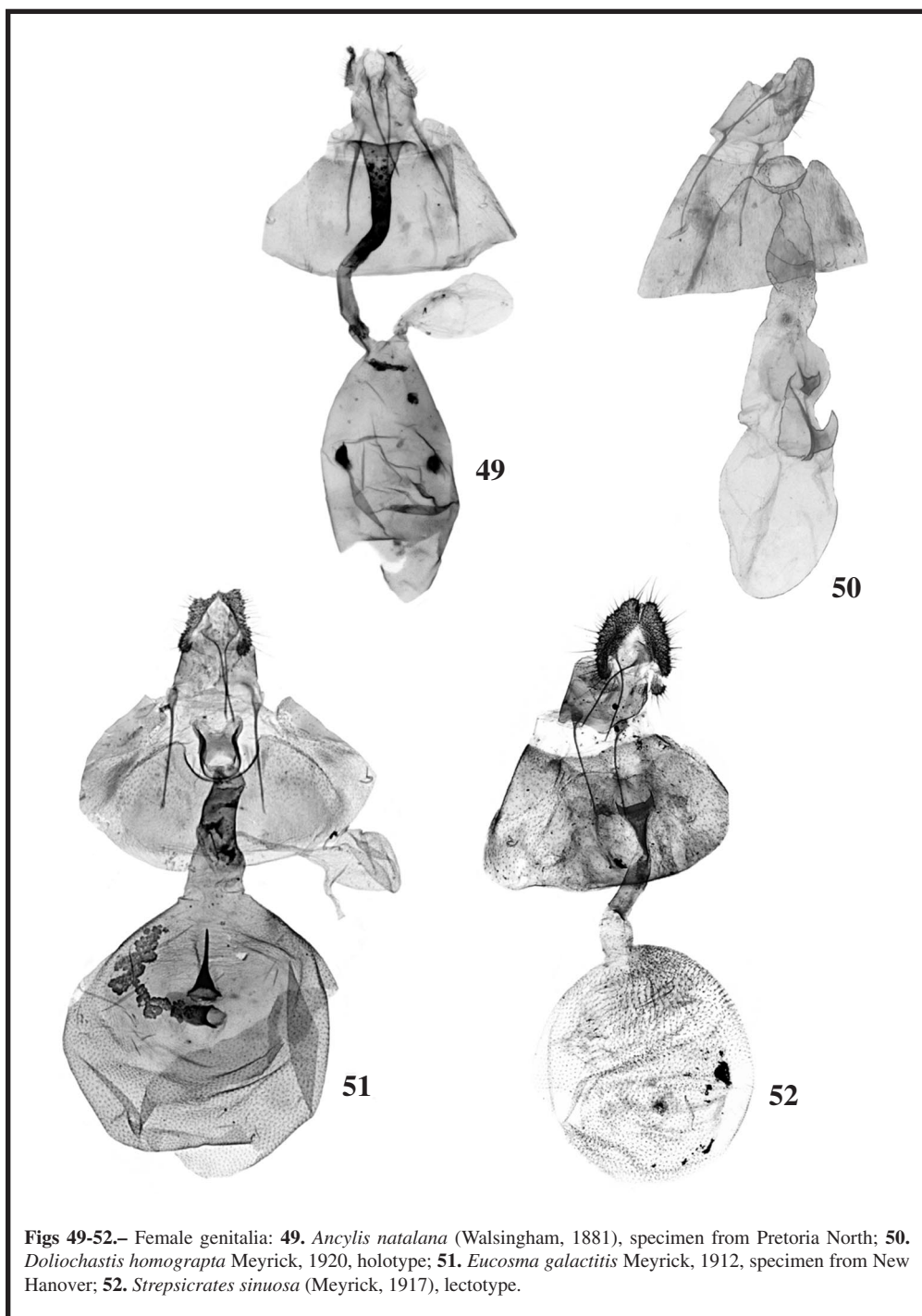






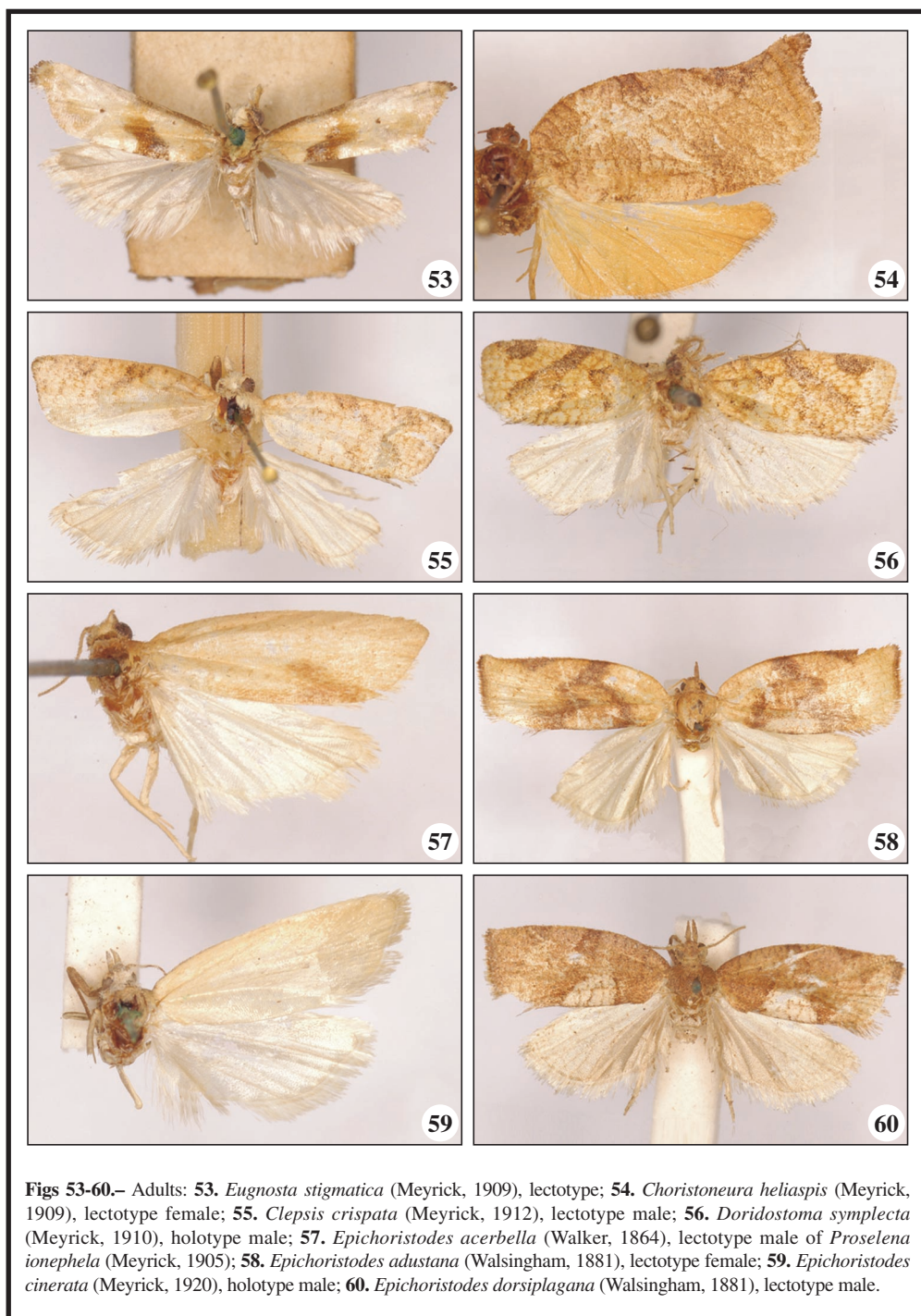


**Figs 45-48.**— Female genitalia: **45.** *Clepsis biformis* (Meyrick, 1920), lectotype; **46.** *Trymalitis scalifera* Meyrick, 1912, specimen from Eshowe; **47.** *Eccopsis fluctuatana* Walsingham, 1881, specimen from East London; **48.** *Eudemis globigera* (Meyrick, 1914), specimen from Umbilo.



**Figs 49-52.**— Female genitalia: **49.** *Ancylis natalana* (Walsingham, 1881), specimen from Pretoria North; **50.** *Dolichostasis homograpta* Meyrick, 1920, holotype; **51.** *Eucosma galactitis* Meyrick, 1912, specimen from New Hanover; **52.** *Strepsicrates sinuosa* (Meyrick, 1917), lectotype.





**Figs 53-60.**— Adults: **53.** *Eugnosta stigmatica* (Meyrick, 1909), lectotype; **54.** *Choristoneura heliaspis* (Meyrick, 1909), lectotype female; **55.** *Clepsis crispata* (Meyrick, 1912), lectotype male; **56.** *Doridostoma symplecta* (Meyrick, 1910), holotype male; **57.** *Epichoristodes acerbella* (Walker, 1864), lectotype male of *Proselena ionephela* (Meyrick, 1905); **58.** *Epichoristodes adustana* (Walsingham, 1881), lectotype female; **59.** *Epichoristodes cinerata* (Meyrick, 1920), holotype male; **60.** *Epichoristodes dorsiplagana* (Walsingham, 1881), lectotype male.

